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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 945 84th Congress

Chapter 911 2nd Session

S. 4221

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DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 945

INTERNATIONAL WHEAT AGREEMENT OF 1956 (approved August 3, 1956). Amends the International Wheat Agreement Act of 1949, as amended, so as to extend the provisions of that Act to implement the new wheat agreement of 1956 for the period ending July 31, 1959.

INDEX AND SUMMARY OF S 4221.

- July 16, 1956 Senator Ellender introduced S 4221, which was referred to Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. Print of bill as introduced and referred.
- July 18, 1956 Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported S 4221 without amendment. Print of bill as reported and Senate Report 2623.
- July 23, 1956 Senate passed S 4221 without amendment.
- July 25, 1956 House passed S 4221 without amendment.
- Aug. 3, 1956 Approved: Public Law 945- 84th Congress.

84TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

S. 4221

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JULY 16, 1956

Mr. ELLENDER (by request) introduced the following bill; which was read twice
and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

A BILL

To amend the International Wheat Agreement Act of 1949.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That section 2 of the International Wheat Agreement Act of
4 1949, as amended, is amended by inserting before the paren-
5 thesis at the end of the first sentence thereof the following:
6 “and the Agreement (International Wheat Agreement,
7 1956) further revising and renewing the International
8 Wheat Agreement for a period ending July 31, 1959, signed
9 by Argentina, Australia, Canada, France, Sweden, the
10 United States, and certain wheat importing countries”.

11 SEC. 2. Reference in any law to the International Wheat
12 Agreement of 1949 shall be deemed to include the Agree-

1 ment (International Wheat Agreement, 1956) revising and
2 renewing the International Wheat Agreement for a period
3 ending July 31, 1959.

84TH CONGRESS
2d Session

S. 4221

A BILL

To amend the International Wheat Agreement
Act of 1949.

By Mr. ELLENDER

JULY 16, 1956

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Agriculture and Forestry

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued July 19, 1956
For actions of July 18, 1956
84th-2nd, No. 122

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HIGHLIGHTS: House passed Public Law 480 authorization increase bill. House received conference report on CCC borrowing increase bill. House committee reported bills to authorize sale of certain forest lands, permit use of certain forest lands by private enterprises, authorize FCIC re-insurance in Puerto Rico, and permit inclusion in acreage reserve of drought-damaged crop lands. House committee ordered reported retirement bill. House conferees were appointed on supplemental appropriation bill. House conferees were appointed on budgeting and accounting methods bill. House conferees were appointed on fisheries bill. Rep. Sullivan spoke in favor of compulsory poultry inspection. Senate committees reported following bills: executive pay bill; International Wheat Agreement bill; recognition of Federal employee unions; poultry inspection bill; International food reserve resolution. Senate committee (Continued on page 8)

SENATE

1. PERSONNEL. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported with amendment H. R. 7619, to adjust the rates of compensation of the heads of the executive departments and of certain other officials of the Government (S. Rept. 2642) (p. 12235); and S. 3593, for the recognition of organizations of employees (S. Rept. 2635) (p. 12033).
2. POULTRY INSPECTION. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment S. 4243, to provide for the compulsory inspection by the USDA of poultry and poultry products (S. Rept. 2622). p. 12033
3. WHEAT. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment S. 4221, to implement the International Wheat Agreement Act of 1949 (S. Rept. 2623). p. 12033

4. **CONTRACTS.** The Finance Committee reported with amendments H. R. 11947, to extend and amend the Renegotiation Act of 1951 (S. Rept. 2624). p. 12033
5. **FOOD RESERVE.** The Foreign Relations Committee reported without amendment S. Res. 316, expressing the sense of the Senate that the President should explore with other nations the establishment of an International Food and Raw Materials Reserve under the auspices of the U. N. and related international organizations (no written report). p. 12034
6. **FORESTRY.** The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee reported with amendment S. 3831, to provide for the establishment of a fish hatchery in the State of Va. (S. Rept. 2626). p. 12033
Conferees were appointed on H. R. 5712, to provide that the U. S. hold in trust for the Pueblo Indians a small area of public domain. (House conferees have not yet been appointed). p. 12109
Sen. Neuberger inserted a newspaper editorial, "The National Forests Problem". p. 12129
The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendment H. R. 4096, to provide for the disposal of public lands within highway, telephone, and pipeline withdrawals in Alaska, subject to appropriate easements (S. Rept. 2641). p. 12235
7. **SURPLUS PROPERTY.** The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported without amendment H. R. 10946, to provide for the disposition of surplus personal property to the Territorial government of Alaska until Dec. 31, 1958 (S. Rept. 2639). p. 12235
8. **RECLAMATION.** The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported without amendment H. R. 9918, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to negotiate and execute a contract with the Riverside Irrigation District, Ltd., Ida., relating to the rehabilitation of the district's works (S. Rept. 2618). p. 12033
9. **NOMINATIONS.** The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported the nominations of members of the Commission on Increased Industrial Use of Agricultural Products. p. 12044
10. **CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.** Received the reports of Senate committees listing the names and salaries of staff members, and expenditures of the committees. p. 12034
11. **FOREIGN AFFAIRS.** Sen. McClellan submitted and commented on the report of the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations of the Government Operations Committee, on the relaxation of international controls over trade with the Soviet bloc (S. Rept. 2621). p. 12098
Sen. Wiley urged restoration of funds for the U. S. contribution to the U. S. technical assistance program for 1957, and inserted several letters he had received relative to the proposed restoration. p. 12129
12. **FARM LABOR.** Sen. Humphrey inserted the statement of the Joint U. S. - Mexico Trade Union Committee on the importation of Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, and other foreign agricultural workers into areas supplied by the Mexican contract labor program. p. 12050
13. **CIVIL DEFENSE.** Sen. Saltonstall inserted the President's letter to the Federal Civil Defense Administration stressing the importance of the nation's civil defense program. p. 12052

IMPLEMENTATION OF INTERNATIONAL WHEAT
AGREEMENT, 1956

JULY 18 (legislative day, JULY 16), 1956.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. ELLENDER, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry,
submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany S. 4221]

The Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, to whom was referred the bill (S. 4221) to amend the International Wheat Agreement Act of 1949, having considered the same, report thereon with a recommendation that it do pass without amendment.

This bill would extend the International Wheat Agreement Act of 1949 to cover the International Wheat Agreement, 1956, which was ratified by the Senate on July 11, 1956. The bill is further explained in the attached request from the Department of Agriculture.

DEPARTMENTAL REQUEST

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington 25, D. C., July 13, 1956.

The PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE,
United States Senate.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: There is transmitted herewith for consideration by the Congress a draft of legislation which would amend the International Wheat Agreement Act of 1949, as amended, to extend the authority contained in that act for the purpose of implementing the International Wheat Agreement, 1956, signed by Argentina, Australia, Canada, France, Sweden, the United States, and 34 wheat-importing countries.

The International Wheat Agreement Act of 1949, as amended, authorized the President, acting through the Commodity Credit Corporation, to make available, or cause to be made available, such quantities of wheat and wheat flour and at such prices as are necessary to exercise the rights, obtain the benefits, and fulfill the obligations of the United States under the International Wheat Agreements of 1949

and 1953, and to take certain other action necessary in the implementation of those agreements. Pursuant to this authority the Commodity Credit Corporation has made wheat available under the agreements by making export payments to commercial exporters for wheat and wheat flour exported to member countries of the agreement in accordance with the terms and conditions of the export payment program, and by the sale of wheat acquired by the Commodity Credit Corporation under its price support program. The rate of payment on commercial exports reflects the difference between the price of wheat on the domestic market and the selling price of such wheat under the agreement. All transactions are reported by the Department to the International Wheat Council for recording in the records of the Council as credits to the guaranteed quantity of the United States. Almost all the transactions recorded with the Council in fulfillment of the guaranteed quantity of the United States under the 1953 agreement were made through usual commercial channels of trade.

The International Wheat Agreement, 1953, by its own terms, expires on July 31, 1956. The International Wheat Agreement, 1956, was transmitted by the President to the Senate on June 12, 1956, to receive the advice and consent of that body to its ratification. The agreement submitted to the Senate would continue, with minor modifications, the 1953 agreement for a period ending July 31, 1959. Under the new agreement the guaranteed quantity of the United States is 132 million bushels for each crop year. This quantity is subject to adjustment in the event that 10 countries which did not sign the agreement within the prescribed period fail to participate through accession after the Agreement enters into force. It is expected that most of these countries will accede. The prices specified for the duration of the new agreement are \$2 per bushel, maximum, \$1.50 per bushel, minimum, as compared with \$2.05 and \$1.55, respectively, in the 1953 agreement. These prices are for a basic class of wheat at a basing point, Fort William/Port Arthur, Canada.

Upon acceptance by signatory countries by July 16, 1956, as provided in the new agreement, it will come into force in its organizational aspects on that date. This will permit the Council to take necessary action thereunder prior to the expiration of the 1953 agreement on July 31, 1956, and thus avoid any lapse in arrangements for international trade in wheat. It will come into force in its operational aspects on August 1, 1956.

It is recommended that the Congress give early consideration to the proposed implementing legislation, so that, in the event of United States ratification of the new agreement, this authority will be available not only to enable the United States to meet its obligations upon the entry into force of the new agreement, but also to secure the full benefits of the agreement, particularly those of maintaining the competitive position of United States exporters in world markets for United States wheat and wheat flour.

We also are submitting this proposed legislation to the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that there is no objection to the submission of this recommendation.

Sincerely yours,

TRUE D. MORSE, *Acting Secretary.*

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with subsection (4) of rule XXIX, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, changes in existing law made by the bill, as reported, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italic, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

INTERNATIONAL WHEAT AGREEMENT ACT OF 1949

AN ACT To give effect to the International Wheat Agreement signed by the United States and other countries relating to the stabilization of supplies and prices in the international wheat market.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act shall be known as the "International Wheat Agreement Act of 1949."

SEC. 2. The President is hereby authorized, acting through the Commodity Credit Corporation, to make available or cause to be made available, notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, such quantities of wheat and wheat-flour and at such prices as are necessary to exercise the rights, obtain the benefits, and fulfill the obligations of the United States under the International Wheat Agreement of 1949 signed by Australia, Canada, France, the United States, and Uruguay, and certain wheat importing countries and the agreement revising and renewing the International Wheat Agreement for a period ending July 31, 1956, signed by Australia, Canada, France, the United States, and certain wheat importing countries *and the Agreement (International Wheat Agreement, 1956) further revising and renewing the International Wheat Agreement for a period ending July 31, 1959, signed by Argentina, Australia, Canada, France, Sweden, the United States, and certain wheat importing countries* (hereinafter called "International Wheat Agreement"). Nothing herein shall be construed to preclude the Secretary of Agriculture in carrying out programs to encourage the exportation of agricultural commodities and products thereof pursuant to section 32 of Public Law 320, Seventy-fourth Congress, as amended, from utilizing funds available for such programs in such manner as, either separately or jointly with the Commodity Credit Corporation, to exercise the rights, obtain the benefits, and fulfill all or any part of the obligations of the United States under the International Wheat Agreement or to preclude the Commodity Credit Corporation in otherwise carrying out wheat and wheat-flour export programs as authorized by law. Nothing contained herein shall limit the duty of the Commodity Credit Corporation to the maximum extent practicable consistent with the fulfillment of the Corporation's purposes and the effective and efficient conduct of its business to utilize the usual and customary channels, facilities, and arrangements of trade and commerce in making available or causing to be made available wheat and wheat-flour hereunder. The pricing provisions of section 112 (e) of the Economic Cooperation Act of 1948 and section 4 of the Act of July 16, 1943 (57 Stat. 566), shall not be applicable to domestic wheat and wheat-flour supplied to countries which are parties to the International Wheat Agreement and credited to their guaranteed purchases thereunder on and after August 1, 1949, and up to and including June 30, 1950. Where prices in excess of the International Wheat Agreement prices have been paid for such wheat

and wheat-flour financed by the Economic Cooperation Administration on or after August 1, 1949, and up to and including June 30, 1950, the Secretary of Agriculture or Commodity Credit Corporation is authorized to reimburse the Economic Cooperation Administration for such excess amounts. Funds realized from such reimbursement shall revert to the respective appropriation or appropriations from which funds were expended for the procurement of such wheat and wheat-flour. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to make payments to the Commodity Credit Corporation of its estimated or actual net costs of carrying out its functions hereunder. The Commodity Credit Corporation is hereby authorized in carrying out its functions hereunder to utilize, in advance of such appropriations or payments, any assets available to it.

SEC. 3. (a) The President is hereby further authorized to take such other action, including prohibiting or restricting the importation or exportation of wheat or wheat-flour and to issue such rules or regulations which shall have the force and effect of law, as may be necessary in his judgment in the implementation of the International Wheat Agreement.

(b) All persons exporting or importing wheat or wheat-flour or selling wheat or wheat-flour for export shall report to the President such information as he may from time to time require and keep such records as he finds to be necessary to enable him to carry out the purposes of this Act. Such information shall be reported and such records shall be kept in accordance with such regulations as the President may prescribe. For the purposes of ascertaining the correctness of any report made or record kept, or of obtaining information required to be furnished in any report, but not so furnished, the President is hereby authorized to examine such books, papers, records, accounts, correspondence, contracts, documents, and memoranda as are relevant to transactions under the International Wheat Agreement and are within the control of any such person.

(c) Any person failing to make any report or keep any record as required by or pursuant to this section 3, or making any false report or record or knowingly violating any rule or regulation of the President issued pursuant to this section 3 shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be subject to a fine of not more than \$1,000 for each violation.

(d) Any person who knowingly and willfully exports wheat or wheat-flour from the United States, or who knowingly and willfully imports wheat or wheat-flour into the United States for consumption therein, in excess of the quantity of wheat or wheat-flour permitted to be exported or imported, as the case may be, under regulations issued by the President shall forfeit to the United States a sum equal to two times the market value at the time of the commission of any such act, of the quantity of wheat or wheat-flour by which any such exportation or importation exceeds the authorized amount which forfeiture shall be recoverable in a civil suit brought in the name of the United States.

(e) The district courts of the United States and the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia shall have jurisdiction of violations of this Act or the rules and regulations thereunder, and of all suits in equity and actions at law brought to enforce any liability or duty created by this Act or the rules and regulations there-

under. Any criminal proceeding may be brought in the district wherein any act or transaction constituting the violation occurred. Any suit or action to enforce any liability or duty created by this Act or rules and regulations thereunder, or to enjoin any violation of such Act or rules and regulations, may be brought in any such district wherein the defendant is found or is a resident or transacts business. The remedies, fines, and forfeitures provided for in this Act shall be in addition to, and not exclusive of, any of the remedies, fines, and forfeitures under existing law.

(f) Any power, authority, or discretion conferred on the President by this Act may be exercised through such department, agency, or officer of the Government as the President may direct, and shall be exercised in conformity with such rules or regulations as he may prescribe.

(g) There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this section, including the necessary expenses and contributions of the United States in connection with the administration of the International Wheat Agreement.

(h) Funds appropriated under authority of this Act may be used for the purchase or hire of passenger motor vehicles, for printing and binding, for rent and personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere without regard to the limitation contained in section 607 (g) of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945, as amended, and for the employment of experts or consultants or organization thereof, on a temporary basis, by contract or otherwise, without regard to the Classification Act, at rates not in excess of \$50 per diem.

(i) The functions exercised under authority of this Act shall be excluded from the operation of the Administrative Procedure Act (60 Stat. 237) except as to the requirements of sections 3 and 10 thereof.

(j) The term "person" as used in this section shall include the singular and the plural and any individual, partnership, corporation, association, or any other organized group of persons.



Calendar No. 2668

84TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

S. 4221

[Report No. 2623]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JULY 16, 1956

Mr. ELLENDER (by request) introduced the following bill; which was read twice
and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

JULY 18 (legislative day, JULY 16), 1956

Reported by Mr. ELLENDER, without amendment

A BILL

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Calendar No. 2668

84TH CONGRESS
 2d Session

S. 4221

[Report No. 2623]

A BILL

To amend the International Wheat Agreement
 Act of 1949.

By Mr. ELLENDER

JULY 16, 1956

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
 Agriculture and Forestry

JULY 18 (legislative day, JULY 16), 1956

Reported without amendment

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued
For actions of

July 24, 1956
July 23, 1956
84th-2nd, No. 126

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HIGHLIGHTS: House agreed to conference report on supplemental appropriation bill. House agreed to conference report on budgeting and accounting procedures bill. House passed following bills: Permit commercial or educational use of certain national forest lands; protect integrity of grain grade certificates; Great Plains conservation program bill and USDA point-of-order bill. House rejected wool imports bill. House (Continued on page 8)

SENATE

1. EDUCATION. Passed with amendments H. R. 11695, to extend until June 30, 1958, the programs of financial assistance in the construction and operation of schools in areas affected by Federal activities. p. 12693 (This bill was reported with amendments earlier in the day - S. Rept. 2753).
2. FOOD AND DRUG. Passed without amendment H. R. 9547, to amend section 401 and 701 (e) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act so as to simplify the procedures governing the prescribing of regulations under such Act. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 12693 (This bill was reported earlier in the day - S. Rept. 2752).
3. WHEAT. Sen. Humphrey stated that this Department was selling, out of the set-aside stockpile, quantities of wheat which were not being replaced, and inserted his statement on the matter. p. 12668

Passed without amendment S. 4221, to implement the International Wheat Agreement Act of 1956. p. 12675

Sen. Humphrey inserted and commented on a radio broadcast concerning the results of the nation-wide wheat referendum approving continuation of the marketing quotas for 1957. p. 12723

4. ASC COMMITTEE. Sen. Humphrey criticized the handling by this Department concerning members of the Boone Co., Mo., ASC Committee who had been removed from office last fall. p. 12668
5. TAXATION. Passed over, at the request of Sen. Purtell, S. 4183, to authorize the payment to local governments of sums in lieu of taxes and special assessments with respect to certain Federal real property. p. 12671
6. GRAIN STORAGE; TAXATION. Passed over, at the request of Sen. Purtell, H. R. 9083, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to extend the period of amortization of grain-storage facilities. p. 12671
7. ELECTRIFICATION. Passed over, at the request of Sen. Ervin, S. 2643, to encourage maximum development of low-cost electric energy from all sources of power. p. 12671
8. AREA REDEVELOPMENT. Passed over, at the request of Sen. Purtell, S. 2663, to establish an effective program to alleviate conditions of excessive unemployment in certain economically depressed areas. p. 12671
9. WATER RIGHTS. Passed over, at the request of Sen. Purtell, S. 863, to govern the control, appropriation, use, and distribution of water. p. 12672
10. HUMANE SLAUGHTER. Passed as reported S. 1636, to direct the Secretary of Agriculture to appoint a committee to study and report, within 2 years after enactment of the act, its recommendations for legislative and administrative action regarding humane methods of slaughtering livestock and poultry. p. 12673
11. POULTRY INSPECTION. Passed over, at the request of Sen. Ervin, S. 4243, to provide for the compulsory ^{inspection} by the USDA of poultry and poultry products. p. 12675
12. FISHERIES. Passed as reported S. 3831, to provide for the establishment of a fish hatchery in W. Va. (includes providing fish for stocking the waters of the national forests in the State). p. 12675
13. WATER PLANTS. Passed without amendment H. R. 11636, to amend Chapter 3 of Title 18, U. S. Code, to provide penalties for the transportation, sale of, or advertising for sale, in interstate commerce, of water hyacinth plants, water chestnut plants, or alligator grass. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 12690
14. FOOD RESERVE. Passed over, at the request of Sen. Purtell, S. Res. 316, favoring the establishment of an international food and raw materials reserve. p. 12676
15. FORESTRY. Passed without amendment H. R. 604, to provide port of entry and related facilities on the Alaska Highway at the Alaska-Canadian border. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 12676
Passed without amendment H. R. 8226, to permit the reservation to the Territory of Alaska of public lands in Alaska allotted for school purposes, even though such lands were subject to a Federal mineral lease, or previously had been

Journal for the meat-packing industry and considered by most people in the industry as the able spokesman for the meat industry on most matters. This editorial gives further evidence of the industry's misguided position and refers to this bill in particular. It states that:

"During the next few years the meat-packing industry may face a controversy with which it will be difficult to deal from the standpoints of logic and reason. It may be forced to talk aspects of its business from which understandably, it has shielded the public.

"We refer to the campaign which has apparently started among 'humane' societies in the United States to promote new methods of slaughtering livestock. The aim of the program is to force the substitution of European or other slaughtering practices for those now generally employed in United States plants.

"The American Meat Institute reports that the humane societies, under the auspices of the American Humane Society and the Association for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (the two groups have about 600 local chapters) are working on a propaganda campaign, have drawn up a bill outlawing present American practices and have gained the interest of a sponsor in Federal legislation to outlaw present slaughter procedures in favor of European electrical stunning or captive bolt methods.

"It is reliably reported that the American Humane Society has interested Senator HUMPHREY in a bill, which would end in 5 years, the bleeding of slaughter animals before they are electrically or mechanically stunned. The AHS bill, which is now in the hands of congressional legislative draftsmen, would thus allow the industry 5 years to abandon present methods in favor of others.

"While there may be no action on the legislation during the current session of Congress, the question will arise repeatedly in coming years. All meat packers should be prepared to discuss the industry's case calmly and persuasively—for it may well come down to the local level—without giving the impression that they are unreasonably resisting a proposal which will have strong sentimental appeal for many."

In the April 14 issue of the National Provisioner of 1956, the editorial position has changed somewhat. It concludes that humane slaughtering is good business and strongly implies that the old-fashioned attitudes of many of the meat packers are not in tune with their own interests. It further implies that the industry has been very slow in developing humane efforts of killing animals particularly when it is to their own economic advantage to do so.

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, it is my opinion that the meatpacking industry has been remiss in the development and adoption of humane methods of slaughtering the Nation's livestock. The meat inspection laws promulgated by the Department of Agriculture under laws passed by the Congress of the United States specify the necessary height of the rail in which animal carcasses move through slaughtering plants. We have also passed laws to prohibit the inhumane cruelty to animals on their way to market. I can see no reason why the Congress should not specify humane standards of killing livestock and poultry in order to comply with the moral standards of decency and humanness which are so much a part of the great heritage of the United States.

Mr. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, I should like to add, very briefly, that the passage of the proposed legislation to require humane methods of slaughtering in packing plants is a forward and enlightened step, which will have the sup-

port of the people of our Nation, no matter where they may live. I wish to commend the chairman and members of the Committee on Agriculture, and, in particular, the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY], for formulating, drafting and introducing the proposed legislation in the Senate. Why should livestock slaughtering be accompanied by suffering, if this can be avoided?

JOINT RESOLUTION PASSED OVER

The joint resolution (H. J. Res. 642) to authorize and direct the Secretary of Agriculture to quitclaim certain property in Coahoma County, Miss., was announced as next in order.

Mr. ERVIN. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The joint resolution will be passed over.

NEGOTIATION OF CONTRACT WITH THE RIVERSIDE IRRIGATION DISTRICT, LTD., IDAHO

The bill (H. R. 9918) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to negotiate and execute a contract with the Riverside Irrigation District, Ltd., of Idaho, relating to the rehabilitation of the district's works, and other matters were considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

QUIET TITLE AND POSSESSION OF CERTAIN REAL PROPERTY, ALABAMA

The bill (H. R. 8474) to quiet title and possession with respect to certain real property in the State of Alabama was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ACQUISITION OF NON-FEDERAL LAND WITHIN BOUNDARIES OF ANY NATIONAL PARK

The bill (H. R. 9591) to amend the act of August 31, 1954 (68 Stat. 1037), relating to the acquisition of non-Federal land within the existing boundaries of any national park, and for other purposes was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. President, I move that the title be amended so as to read: "An act to amend the act of August 31, 1954 (68 Stat. 1037), relating to the acquisition of non-Federal land within the Cape Hatteras National Seashore Recreational Area."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Wyoming.

The motion was agreed to.

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 4243) to provide for the compulsory inspection by the United States Department of Agriculture of poultry and poultry products was announced as next in order.

Mr. ERVIN. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

AMENDMENT OF INTERNATIONAL WHEAT AGREEMENT ACT OF 1949

The bill (S. 4221) to amend the International Wheat Agreement Act of 1949 was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 2 of the International Wheat Agreement Act of 1949, as amended, is amended by inserting before the parenthesis at the end of the first sentence thereof the following: "and the Agreement (International Wheat Agreement, 1956) further revising and renewing the International Wheat Agreement for a period ending July 31, 1959, signed by Argentina, Australia, Canada, France, Sweden, the United States, and certain wheat importing countries."

SEC. 2. Reference in any law to the International Wheat Agreement of 1949 shall be deemed to include the Agreement (International Wheat Agreement, 1956) revising and renewing the International Wheat Agreement for a period ending July 31, 1959.

SALE OF CERTAIN VESSELS TO BRAZIL

The bill (S. 4215) to amend the act of July 15, 1954, authorizing the sale of certain vessels to Brazil was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the act of Congress entitled "To authorize the sale of certain vessels to Brazil for use in the coastwise trade of Brazil", approved July 15, 1954 (68 Stat. 481), is amended by inserting before the period at the end thereof a comma and the following: "except that, upon recommendation of the Maritime Administrator, and with the approval of the Secretary of Commerce, any such vessel may carry bulk grain and coal cargo while en route from the United States directly to Brazil after purchase hereunder for use thereafter only in the coastwise trade of Brazil."

ESTABLISHMENT OF FISH HATCHERY, WEST VIRGINIA

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 3831) to provide for the establishment of a fish hatchery in the State of West Virginia, which had been reported from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce with an amendment, at the beginning of line 3, to strike out:

That in order to provide fish to stock the waters of the national forests within the State of West Virginia, the Secretary of the Interior shall establish, equip, operate, and maintain a fish hatchery within such State.

And, in lieu thereof, to insert:

That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to establish, construct, equip, operate, and maintain a new fish hatchery in the State of West Virginia.

So as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to establish, construct, equip, operate, and maintain a new fish hatchery in the State of West Virginia.

SEC. 2. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CHARTERING OF MERCHANT SHIPS

The joint resolution (H. J. Res. 613) to authorize the vessel operations revolving fund of the Department of Commerce to be used for expenses in connection with the chartering of merchant ships under jurisdiction of the Secretary of Commerce was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

RESOLUTION AND BILL PASSED OVER

The resolution (S. Res. 316) favoring the establishment of an international food and raw materials reserve was announced as next in order.

Mr. PURTELL. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The resolution will be passed over.

The bill (S. 3827) to authorize the construction of a shellfish research laboratory and experiment station in the Chesapeake Bay area was announced as next in order.

Mr. PURTELL. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

PRIVATE FINANCING OF MERCHANT VESSELS—BILL PASSED TO FOOT OF CALENDAR

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 11554) to amend certain provisions of title XI of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, to facilitate private financing of merchant vessels in the interest of national defense, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, with an amendment on page 2, line 7, after the word "balance", to insert "of the principal amount."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, I have an amendment to offer to this bill.

Mr. ERVIN. Mr. President, inasmuch as the chairman of the committee is not present, I suggest that the bill go to the foot of the calendar for the time being. I do not know what his reaction will be to the amendment of the Senator from Delaware.

Mr. WILLIAMS. That is agreeable to me. Senators will remember that on Saturday I stated that I would object to all similar bills unless House bill 11122 were reported by the committee and made available to Senators. Later on Saturday copies of that bill were made available, and I notified the calendar committee that I would withdraw my objection to these bills en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the bill will be passed to the foot of the calendar.

BILLS PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 1256) to provide for the appointment of additional circuit and district judges was announced as next in order.

Mr. PURTELL. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 3593) to amend section 6 of the act of August 24, 1912, as amended, with respect to the recognition of organizations of postal and Federal employees was announced as next in order.

Mr. PURTELL. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

SALE OF CERTAIN WAR-BUILT TANKERS — JOINT RESOLUTION PASSED TO FOOT OF CALENDAR

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 177) to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to sell certain war-built tankers was announced as next in order.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, I ask that the joint resolution go to the foot of the calendar, to enable me to consult with the chairman of the committee, and perhaps clear up any objections.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The joint resolution will be passed to the foot of the calendar.

PORT OF ENTRY FACILITIES ON THE ALASKA HIGHWAY

The bill (H. R. 604) to provide port of entry and related facilities on the Alaska Highway at the Alaska-Canadian border in the Territory of Alaska, and for other purposes, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

RESERVATION OF SCHOOL LAND GRANTS IN ALASKA

The bill (H. R. 8226) to amend section 1 of the act of March 4, 1915, as amended (48 U. S. C., sec. 353) was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of the bill?

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, H. R. 8226 would permit the reservation to the Territory of Alaska of public lands in Alaska allotted for school purposes, even though the said lands were subject to a Federal mineral lease, or previously had been withdrawn and the withdrawal lifted.

As the Members of the Senate know, under a 1915 act, sections 16 and 32 in each surveyed township in Alaska are set aside for public school purposes. In the Tanana Valley section 33 is set aside for the university. However, if the lands were mineral in character, or if they had been appropriated by the Federal Government for another use, then the school reservation could not attach.

In the 82d Congress, we amended the 1915 act to provide that the fact that school section lands were mineral in character would not defeat the reservation to the Territory, and that the school reservation would attach to appropriated lands if the appropriation were subsequently extinguished.

Subsequent to the enactment of the 1952 act, a series of court decisions and administrative opinions based on them held that the existence of an appropri-

tion on the land at the time of the survey forever defeated the school grant, even though the appropriation is subsequently extinguished. That is, the 1952 act did not take care of those cases where the withdrawal was extinguished prior to the date of the act, but subsequent to acceptance of the survey. H. R. 8226 would correct this situation.

Under existing law, the existence of a Federal mineral lease on a school land section in Alaska would prevent attachment of the school reservation. The first provision of H. R. 8226 would place Alaska in the same position as the States with respect to school land sections on which a Federal mineral lease has been issued.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

DISPOSITION OF SURPLUS PERSONAL PROPERTY

The bill (H. R. 10946) to provide for the disposition of surplus personal property to the Territorial government of Alaska until December 31, 1958, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

COMPENSATION OF COMMISSIONERS FOR THE TERRITORY OF ALASKA

The bill (H. R. 11024) to amend the act entitled "An act relating to the compensation of commissioners for the Territory of Alaska," approved March 15, 1948 (62 Stat. 80), as amended by the act of July 12, 1952 (66 Stat. 592, 48 U. S. C. 116a) was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

DISPOSAL OF PUBLIC LANDS IN ALASKA

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 4096) to provide for the disposal of public lands within highway, telephone, and pipeline withdrawals in Alaska, subject to appropriate easements, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs with an amendment on page 2, line 11, after the numeral "3", to strike out "Public lands" and insert "Lands."

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

AMENDMENT OF HAWAIIAN ORGANIC ACT RELATING TO THE LEGISLATURE OF THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 8837) to amend certain sections of the Hawaiian Organic Act, as amended, relating to the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii which had been reported from the Committee on Interior

July 25, 1956

out the portion of the bill dealing with the channeling of Government procurement contracts into distressed areas (p. 13314).

13. FOOD RESERVE. Sen. Martin, Iowa, inserted his statement relating to the establishment of an international food and raw materials reserve under the U. N. p. 13111
14. ASC COMMITTEES. Sen. Symington inserted and discussed correspondence with the Secretary concerning the operations of the Missouri State ASC Committee. p. 13119
15. RECLAMATION. Sen. Morse inserted correspondence from a local Chamber of Commerce regarding the size of farm units in the Columbia Basin project. p. 13282
16. RESEARCH. Sen. Mundt inserted a statement by Rep. Jensen, Iowa, and himself concerning the utilization of grain alcohol in the manufacture of fuel used for motor vehicles. p. 13283
17. HOUSING. Passed with amendment H. R. 11742, to extend and amend laws relating to the provision and improvement of housing and the conservation and development of urban communities, including provisions for farm housing loans and disposal of certain farm-labor camps. Conferees were appointed. p. 13294
18. FISHERIES. Sen. Neuberger inserted a telegram from a local outdoor group favoring S. 3275, the fisheries bill. p. 13322
19. FOREIGN AFFAIRS. Sen. Morse inserted an Oregon Farmer Union article, "Patton on Foreign Aid". p. 13283
Sen. Malone stated that free trade destroys American workingmen and investors. p. 13321
20. IMPORTS. The Finance Committee reported without amendment H. R. 12254, to provide additional time for the Tariff Commission to review the customs tariff schedules (S. Rept. 2780). p. 13069
21. EXECUTIVE PAY; RETIREMENT. The "Daily Digest" states that "Conferees, in executive session, agreed to file a conference report on the differences between the Senate-and House-passed versions of H. R. 7619, to adjust the rates of compensation of heads of executive departments and of certain other Federal officials". p. D884
22. TRANSPORTATION. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee submitted a report, "Transportation Problems of Alaska and the Pacific Coast States" (S. Rept. 2802). p. 13070
23. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Johnson announced that the Great Plains bill and Guar seed bills would be considered today (p. 13096). Agreed to waive the requirement that committee reports must lie over a day before being taken up (p. 13107).

HOUSE

24. FARM LOANS. Both Houses agreed to the conference report (see Digest 125) on H. R. 11544, to improve and simplify the credit facilities available to farmers and to amend the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act. This bill is now ready for the President. pp. 13231, 13293
25. WATERSHEDS. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on H. R. 8750, to amend the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act. This bill is now ready for the President. pp. 13231, 13293
26. FOREIGN TRADE; SURPLUS COMMODITIES. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on S. 3903, to increase from \$1.5 billion to \$3 billion the authorization under title I of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act. This bill is now ready for the President. pp. 13232, 13293
27. FOREIGN AID. Conferees were appointed, and later the conference report was received on H. R. 12130, the mutual security appropriation bill for 1957. The conference report includes provisions: Appropriating \$250 million for development assistance, deleting Senate language continuing funds available until June 30, 1958; appropriating \$135 million for technical assistance (instead of \$140,500,000 as proposed by the Senate), and \$15,500,000 for U. N. technical assistance (instead of \$10 million as proposed by the House); appropriating \$2,500,000 for ocean freight charges (instead of \$1,400,000 as proposed by the House and \$3,000,000 as proposed by the Senate). (H. Rept. 2931). pp. 13124, 13253
28. HOUSING. Passed with amendment H. R. 11742, to extend and amend laws relating to the provision and improvement of housing and the conservation and development of urban communities. The amendment to H. R. 11742, consisted of inserting the language of H. R. 12328, a similar bill. p. 13130
29. WHEAT. Passed without amendment S. 4221, to extend the period of the International Wheat Agreement until July 31, 1959. This bill is now ready for the President. p. 13161
30. FLOOD INSURANCE. Passed with amendments S. 3732, to provide insurance against flood damages. Adopted an amendment offered by Rep. Dies to require States to contribute one-half of the cost of the program after June 30, 1959, and an amendment by Rep. Dodd to authorize the Administrator to fix the premium on the loans as well as to establish the premium on the insurance. p. 13212
31. PERSONNEL. Rep. Lesinski discussed the administration of the Federal employees' loyalty-security program and inserted a statement by M. E. Markwood, of the NFEE, suggesting a revision of this system. p. 13242
Received from the Treasury Department a report on operations of Federal agencies in connection with the bonding of employees; to the Post Office and Civil Service Committee. p. 13255
32. FORESTRY. Received and agreed to the conference report on H. R. 5712, to provide that the U. S. hold in trust for the Pueblos of Zia and Jemez a part of the Ojo del Espiritu Santo Grant and a small area of public domain adjacent thereto (H. Rept. 2907). p. 13127
The Agriculture Committee reported with amendment H. R. 3436, to provide that sums paid to States from moneys received from national forests may be used

The question is on the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks on the rule and on the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

AMENDMENT OF INTERNATIONAL WHEAT AGREEMENT ACT OF 1949

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (S. 4221) to amend the International Wheat Agreement Act of 1949.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 2 of the International Wheat Agreement Act of 1949, as amended, is amended by inserting before the parenthesis at the end of the first sentence thereof the following: "and the agreement (International Wheat Agreement, 1956) further revising and renewing the International Wheat Agreement for a period ending July 31, 1959, signed by Argentina, Australia, Canada, France, Sweden, the United States, and certain wheat-importing countries."

SEC. 2. Reference in any law to the International Wheat Agreement of 1949 shall be deemed to include the agreement (International Wheat Agreement, 1956) revising and renewing the International Wheat Agreement for a period ending July 31, 1959.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PROHIBITING ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES ON AIRPLANES

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, I call up the resolution (H. Res. 558) to amend section 610 of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 to prohibit the serving of alcoholic beverages to airline passengers while in flight, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 8000) to amend section 610 of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 to prohibit the serving of alcoholic beverages to airline passengers while in flight. After general debate, which shall

be confined to the bill, and shall continue not to exceed 1 hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommend.

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. ELLSWORTH], and pending that I yield myself such time as I may use.

Mr. Speaker, this is a very simple resolution.

House Resolution 558 makes in order the consideration of H. R. 8000, to amend section 610 of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938. The resolution provides for an open rule and 1 hour of general debate.

The bill provides that domestic airlines shall not sell or serve alcoholic beverages, including wine and beer, while in flight between points within the limits of the 48 States and the District of Columbia.

The purpose of this is to prevent any danger from arising as a result of the consumption of liquor by passengers and to prevent other unnecessary annoyances which might result from excessive drinking while in flight.

The bill was introduced as a result of appeals made by the Airline Pilots Association and the Airline Steward and Stewardesses Association after efforts to obtain relief by industry regulation failed.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. Mr. Speaker, there is no objection on this side to the adoption of the rule. I think the bill is a very good one, and one that should be passed by the House.

I have no further requests for time on this side, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself in the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 8000) to amend section 610 of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 to prohibit the serving of alcoholic beverages to airline passengers while in flight.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 8000, with Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. HARRIS] will be recognized for 30 minutes, and the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. DOLLIVER] will be recognized for 30 minutes.

The gentleman from Arkansas is recognized.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 5 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, this bill sponsored by our esteemed colleague and member of the committee, Mr. JOHN BELL WILLIAMS, of Mississippi, would amend section 610 of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 to prohibit the serving of alcoholic beverages to airline passengers while in flight.

Really and truly that is all it is, and the bill is just that simple.

This is a short bill and provides simply that air carriers shall not sell or otherwise furnish passengers alcoholic beverages for consumption while in flight between points in the 48 States and the District of Columbia.

The bill has no other purpose than to promote safety in flight. During hearings on the bill, airline pilots and a representative of the Airline Stewards and Stewardesses Association cited several cases of intoxication on the part of passengers which constituted a definite hazard to safety.

This is something in which we cannot afford to take chances. The bill should be passed.

(Mr. HARRIS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have permission to extend their remarks at this point in the Record.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. DIXON. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of H. R. 8000, a bill to prevent the serving of alcoholic beverages to airline passengers while in flight. The bill is in every way defensible for reasons as follows:

First. The pilots who are charged with the duty of preventing passengers under the influence of alcohol from boarding the plane are now powerless to enforce this regulation because passengers say, "How can you prevent us from boarding a plane when you serve drinks on the plane?"

Second. H. R. 8000 had its origin in the appeals of the pilots' and stewardesses' association. They say:

A multitude of socially undesirable incidents which have occurred since the liquor service was instituted, as well as the risk of a possible accident resulting from an inebriated passenger has justification for this bill.

Third. A testimony from the pilots and stewardesses in charge of the plane should be heard above all other testimonies. They know their business, and their lives are at stake as much as the passengers' lives are in danger. The airlines definitely should be more sensitive to the warnings of the experts in charge of their planes.

Fourth. One cannot blame the stewardesses for objecting to act as bar maids.

Fifth. Since the bill was formulated and the legislation was pending in the House, six of the largest companies have now gotten together and agreed to dispense with the serving of alcoholic beverages while in flight. Strong action

by the Congress, as I am sure will be received in the House, will fortify the agreement of the airlines. Opposition to or defeat of the measure on the floor of the House would more than likely encourage the airlines to go back to the practice of serving alcoholic beverages.

Sixth. Liquor service on the planes is becoming so demanding that it seriously interferes with the serving of the meals and tends to make meals the secondary consideration.

Seventh. If liquor is served on the planes, there is far greater temptation for the pilots and crew to imbibe than would be if no liquor was served.

Mr. Chairman, this is in every way a worthy measure and deserves the unanimous support of the House membership.

Mrs. BLITCH. Mr. Chairman, I believe the following letter which I recently wrote to the president of the Air Transport Association and the letter which I received from him which I also include at this point with a copy of the proposed agreement with the CAA will express my feelings about this bill better than anything else I could say here. Mr. Chairman, I urge the House to pass this bill.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C., July 21, 1956.

Mr. S. G. TIPTON,
President, Air Transport Association,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. TIPTON: Thank you for your letter of July 16 enclosing a copy of the Standard Practice Agreement between the airline companies with regard to serving alcoholic beverages on board their aircraft.

As a frequent air traveler, I am acutely aware of the danger of serving alcoholic beverages aboard planes. It is my belief that the proposed agreement would be worse than the present situation because it would have in effect the stamp of official approval.

Air travel is a boon to our age and I boost it and support it every way that I can. The stand the airlines are taking concerning alcoholic beverages is to my mind most inconsistent with the expressed and demonstrated desire of the airlines to make air travel safe, comfortable and efficient.

The position of hostess is one that until the past year or so I felt was equal to that of most any profession a young woman could enter. With the increased drinking on planes—and it is continually growing worse—the standing of the profession of these women has certainly suffered.

Because of the very honest opinions I have expressed to you, I wish to inform you that I am immediately filing a protest to your proposed agreement with the Civil Aeronautics Board. I am calling on the CAB to lend its support to complete prohibition of all alcoholic beverages on planes, and I am urging the majority leader of the House of Representatives to call up the pending bill for passage.

Your letter to me, the proposed agreement and my response are also being entered into the Appendix of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. I hope that my strong feeling on this matter will not deter you from calling upon me at any time I can be helpful to the cause of aviation.

Sincerely yours,

IRIS BLITCH,
Member of Congress.

(Copy to all members Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee.)

AIR TRANSPORT ASSOCIATION,
Washington, D. C., July 16, 1956.
Hon. IRIS F. BLITCH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MRS. BLITCH: Attached is an agreement which has been entered into between American Airlines, Inc.; Eastern Air Lines, Inc.; National Airlines, Inc.; Northwest Airlines, Inc.; Trans World Airlines, Inc.; and United Air Lines, Inc., which regulates the service of alcoholic beverages (not including beer or wine) on board their aircraft. Its terms are self-explanatory. As you will note, it is subject to the approval of the Civil Aeronautics Board, as required by section 412 of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938.

Our surveys indicate that over 80 percent of our passengers enjoy and approve the service of alcoholic beverages by the airlines. This being the case, it has seemed to us that a complete prohibition of the service was unwise, since it interfered unreasonably with the desires of a large majority of our passengers, and that such a prohibition would only be justified if it resulted in positive harm.

We have no evidence that alcoholic beverage service interferes with safety or unreasonably impairs the comfort or enjoyment of a minority of our passengers who do not care to drink, so long as the service is conducted in moderation, with dignity and with due concern for the comfort and convenience of all passengers aboard these airplanes.

It is the purpose of this agreement to assume this middle ground between strict prohibition, which would surely encourage surreptitious drinking on board aircraft, and completely unlimited service, which might, on occasion, be harmful. The standards of service laid down in this agreement do not alter substantially the practices which each airline had already established for itself, and will assure the maintenance of such practices.

Yours very truly,

S. G. TIPTON,
President.

STANDARD PRACTICE AGREEMENT

JUNE 27, 1956.

It is recognized that the determination whether to serve alcoholic beverages aboard air carrier aircraft is one which must be made by the individual carriers, with due regard to applicable laws and regulations and their responsibilities as public-service enterprises. However, in the opinion of the undersigned it is desirable in the public interest to establish a standard practice with regard to such service. Therefore, it is agreed that:

1. For the purposes of this agreement, the term "alcoholic beverage" includes any form of distilled spirits, but does not include beer or wine.

2. None of the parties hereto will, in its advertising or other promotional efforts, emphasize the availability of alcoholic-beverage service aboard any of its flights.

3. Each party hereto will continue its policy of not encouraging the consumption of alcoholic beverages by its customers.

4. None of the parties hereto will serve more than two drinks, each of which shall contain no more than 1.6 ounces (the standard miniature bottle) of any alcoholic beverage, to any one customer.

5. Each party hereto will continue to refuse to serve alcoholic beverages to any person when it has reason to believe that such service will result in such person's becoming objectionable to other passengers.

6. This agreement shall apply to all flights operated by any party hereto between points in the continental United States.

7. This agreement may be executed in separate counterparts, all of which shall con-

stitute a single instrument, and shall become effective when executed by all of the air carriers, operating domestically, serving alcoholic beverages (as defined herein) and when approved by the Civil Aeronautics Board pursuant to section 412 of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended. This agreement shall remain in force indefinitely, subject to the right of any party hereto to withdraw therefrom upon 6 months' prior written notice to each other party hereto.

C. W. Jacob, American Airlines, Inc.;
T. F. Armstrong, Eastern Air Lines, Inc.;
A. G. Hardy, National Airlines, Inc.;
Donald W. Nyrop, Northwest Airlines, Inc.;
Warren L. Pierson, Trans World Airlines, Inc.;
R. W. Ireland, United Air Lines, Inc.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Chairman, I am heartily in favor of the bill, H. R. 8000 introduced by Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi, and also endorsed very heartily by the members of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee.

I have flown a great many airplanes in my day, starting in 1917 and coming right down to the present moment in our country and in various parts of the world. I think I do know that intoxicating liquor and flying do not mix. I certainly wish to commend Mr. WILLIAMS for his very sensible and convincing argument, and I think I may appropriately say that of all the persons in the House of Representatives, he is the one who should have and did introduce such a bill. He knows that flying is dangerous.

I have been on planes in which the stewardesses spent a great deal of time serving liquor to passengers on the plane. No intoxicated person is theoretically now permitted to board a plane, but the rule is unenforceable. We should give our pilots and stewardesses every opportunity to be at their best when the plane is in flight and they should not be obstructed in their important and serious duties by having to take out time to serve passengers who may want something to drink that is intoxicating. Many persons will wonder why I am so heartily in favor of this bill, when I am the man in Congress who has told them about wine, some kinds of which are intoxicating. I merely talk for wine because wine is the end product of the grape and it is really a beverage rather than a liquor.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, I wholeheartedly support this legislation. It should have been approved long ago. The bill is similar to a number of other bills pending before the House, including one by my colleague from Kansas the Honorable WINT SMITH. This bill should be passed without opposition. It ought to be approved as a safety measure. Furthermore, it ought to be approved as a matter of right, common sense, and decency. Why should people riding on planes be served with liquor. It seems strange that they would even insist on it when they are only on the plane at most for a period of a few hours. As I said a moment ago, it is important that the legislation be approved as a safety measure. No one knows this bet-

Public Law 945 - 84th Congress
Chapter 911 - 2d Session
S. 4221

AN ACT

All 70 Stat. 966.

To amend the International Wheat Agreement Act of 1949.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 2 of the International Wheat Agreement Act of 1949, as amended, is amended by inserting before the parenthesis at the end of the first sentence thereof the following: "and the Agreement (International Wheat Agreement, 1956) further revising and renewing the International Wheat Agreement for a period ending July 31, 1959, signed by Argentina, Australia, Canada, France, Sweden, the United States, and certain wheat importing countries".

International
Wheat Agree-
ment.
63 Stat. 945.
7 USC 1641.

SEC. 2. Reference in any law to the International Wheat Agreement of 1949 shall be deemed to include the Agreement (International Wheat Agreement, 1956) revising and renewing the International Wheat Agreement for a period ending July 31, 1959.

63 Stat. 2173.

Approved August 3, 1956.

